

It is a curious fact that in the ponds where the Golden Club occurred, no Pickerel Weed could be found, while in all the others it was abundant.

In one small pond between North Truro and Truro, I saw from the train a few plants of *Orontium*, but it occurs in none of the ponds which I have visited in Orleans and the eastern part of Brewster. There must be other stations for this plant on the Cape. Possibly the superficial resemblance of the leaf to that of *Pontederia* has led to its being overlooked. Future collectors in this region should examine localities like those in Provincetown — shallow ponds, with a layer of muck covering the sandy bottoms.

NEWTONVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS.

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SCIRPUS OCCIDENTALIS AND ASTER PTARMICOIDES IN CONNECTICUT. — In early September, 1912, I accompanied Dr. Charles C. Godfrey on a collecting trip in northwestern Connecticut, where we expected to see some of the rare or local species made known by the records of several preceding resident or transient botanists. In this our hopes were amply realized. But it is the purpose now to record two species not before recognized in the state.

During a brief interval between torrential rains which beset us during several days, we examined a bit of shore at Beardsley's Pond, in Sharon, and there found *Scirpus occidentalis* (Wats.) Chase in full fruit. High water made collecting difficult but we succeeded in hooking off a small supply of tops.

In the present year, on July 5, we again stopped at the Pond, finding the plants plentiful and apparently destined to fruit freely. The same morning and on the day preceding we had seen an abundance of the same species growing in shallow water at Twin Lakes, in Salisbury — acres of it. Here, after much search, we found a few panicles bearing some immature but characteristic fruit while the great mass of it was, and remained, unfertilized, presenting a peculiar appearance. Dr. Godfrey found very little fruit during August and early September.

The water of Twin Lakes is strongly impregnated with lime which may have been an important reason for lack of fertility although the plants appeared to be of normal luxuriance, at least, if an average of 5–6 ft. out of water coupled with a submergence of 1–2.5 ft. represents thrift.

While these two stations are but few miles apart the strains appear to differ slightly. All, however, agree in their resemblance to most western material in their tendency to short rays and spikelets, the latter sometimes congested, and in the very slightly viscid scales. Our no. 5889 from Bay of Islands, Newfoundland (1908) is of similar characteristics, all thereby differing materially from most northeastern specimens. Furthermore, fruiting spikelets rarely exceeded 1 cm. in length and were occasionally only half that, or shorter with 3-4 achenes. It should be mentioned that *S. validus* or other ally of similar habit was not observed in either station.

The occurrence of *S. occidentalis* also in eastern Massachusetts would indicate its presence elsewhere in Connecticut, at least in northern districts.

This particular area of Connecticut consists largely of limestone, much of which is exposed. In the southwest drainage basin of two such hills, Tom and Miles Mountains, in Salisbury, we found in 1912 a few nicely flowering specimens of *Aster ptarmicoides* T. & G.—plainly out of place in the edge of a swamp. This year we found the species plentiful on the hills themselves, particularly the first mentioned, growing in dry soil on the slopes, ledges and about the edge of the cliffs. So far as we have learned its southernmost record in New England has been long known as S. Hadley, Massachusetts.—EDWIN H. EAMES, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

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